XLVIII.—On the Origin and Affinities of the Acari of the Family Demodecidæ, with Brief Remarks on the Morphology of the Group. By STANLEY HIRST.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

THE mites of the family Demodecidæ are regarded by most acarologists as an isolated group, and, owing to the extreme elongation of the body and annulation of the abdomen, they are usually placed with the Tetrapoda (Eriophyidæ), a family also exhibiting these peculiarities, but otherwise very dissimilar in structure. Oudemans has hinted at their derivation from the Sarcoptidæ (Astigmata) parasitic in mammals, and has also drawn attention to the rather close resemblance of Demodex to the Cheletid mite Psorergates belonging to the order Prostigmata. There can be little doubt that the Demodecidæ are closely related to the Cheletidæ, and probably are an offshoot from that family. The male sexual organ opening is dorsal in position in Demodex, being placed well forward on the cephalothorax, and this is also well known to be the case in the Cheletidæ, notably in the genus Myobia etc. The penis is a slender elongated structure of considerable size in both these families, and is attached by the posterior end, the anterior end being directed forwards and upwards. The mouth-parts of Demodex are very like those of Psorergates, and in the former genus a pair of minute ventral stigmata are present at the base of the capitulum. The respiratory system is said to be absent in the family Demodecidæ, but it is improbable that this is really the case, and I have seen internal tracheæ of a very similar type to those present in Cheletidæ. The nymphs of the genus Demodex differ from the adults in important details of structure, being provided with simple lateral plates or epimera (each of which bears a pair of tubercles furnished with very minute denticles) instead of the fully developed legs of the mature form. Four central pairs of curious epidermal discs bearing minute spines on their posterior margin are also present on the ventral surface of the body. Further details are given in my revision of the family Demodecidæ, which will be sent to press shortly.